FACILITIES
FOR
ORIENTAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH
AT
INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

ISSUED BY
THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD,
INDIA

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The information contained in this pamphlet was collected by the Inter-University Board, from all the Universities in India, on the suggestion of Prof. A. C. Woolner, M.A., C.I.E., Dean of University Instruction, the Punjab University, Lahore, and is being published for the benefit of students and scholars interested in Oriental research. Information regarding other Oriental research institutes in the country will also be found in the Appendix. Further correspondence regarding the subject should be carried on with the authorities concerned.

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

BENARES,

1st April, 1928.

The Inter-University Board,
India

With the Compliments of the Secretary:

Prof. P. Seshadri, M.A.
Head of the Department of English,
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FACILITIES FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH AT INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

I. *Circular letter No. 965—971, dated the 9th September, 1927, from the Secretary, Inter-University Board, India, to the Registrars of all the Indian Universities.*

I have the honour to request you kindly to furnish the Inter-University Board, India, with a brief statement of the facilities for advanced Oriental Studies and Research available at your University and in the institutions affiliated to it. It is requested the account may include information regarding libraries, manuscripts, research fellowships and special staff available for the purpose. Reference may be made to the particular branches of study and research which are now being pursued, or for which special facilities exist. The information is meant to be made available to all the Universities in India and to serve as a basis for the study of the facilities for Oriental Research available in this country.

P. SESHADRI,

Secretary.

II. *Replies received from Universities.*

(1) The Agra University, Agra.

This University is of the affiliating type, and consequently instruction in Oriental Studies as well as in other subjects is provided for in the affiliated colleges and not in the University, which has got no teachers of its own at present.

Amongst the affiliated colleges in the United Provinces, the Meerut College prepares students for the M.A. degree of the University in Sanskrit and the present Head of the Department is a good scholar of Sanskrit Philosophy. There is a very fine systematic collection of books in the college library, suited to the advanced study of Sanskrit and some of the books on Comparative Philosophy and Vedic Literature are very rare and valuable. Besides the college library there is also the Lyall Library in the city, which is said to be the biggest library in the United Provinces with the exception of the Public Library at Allahabad. There is another library named the Narsingh Sanskrit Library, which is exclusively a Sanskrit library, and has a large number of Sanskrit books on all subjects.

The Victoria College, Gwalior, has got a separate Oriental Department attached to the English Department and the Sanskrit Section of the Oriental Department is recognised by the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, for the Acharya, which is the highest examination in Sanskrit in the United Provinces.

By far the most important place which provides facilities for Advanced Oriental Studies in Rajputana is Jaipur. The Maharaja's College, Jaipur, is recognised for the M.A. degree in Sanskrit and has got a specially qualified staff for the teaching of this subject. There is also a very big Sanskrit College which provides teaching in practically all the branches of Sanskrit Studies, particularly in Medicine, according to the old orthodox style. The college holds its

own examinations, which are recognised throughout Northern India. There is a very big Sanskrit library, which has got besides printed books, a very good collection of Manuscripts also. There are arrangements for the boarding and lodging of outside students, and scholarships are also provided for deserving students.

The Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore, and the Agra College, Agra, are also recognised by the University for the M.A. Examination in Sanskrit.

(2) The Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

" For Oriental Studies, specially for Arabic and Islamic studies, we offer a fellowship with a scholarship of Rs. 70 per month tenable for two years for those who devote themselves exclusively to original research work in any branch of these subjects. The students carry on the work under the supervision and guidance of the Chairman of the respective Departments. At present we have started work in Ancient Arabic, Mathematics, Islamic Studies and Indo-Persian Literature. In the first case, we have taken up the famous work of Al-Beruni, Qanun Masoodi, hitherto unattempted anywhere in the literary world.

In Islamic Studies we have not yet fixed any particular subject and since the subject as well as its study, is a new literary venture, we have decided to start the work as soon as any one of the students offers himself to take up any branch of the said studies in which he is particularly interested.

As regards the third branch, namely Indo-Persian Literature, we have already done considerable work of editing Amir Khusro's Poetical works. So much so that more than half a dozen books have already been published. We have a special committee of experts to run the work and have also got special funds for the same.

As for facilities provided for such works, I have the honour to submit that in addition to providing fellowships and special stipends to workers we have set apart the Oriental Section of our Library containing some of the rarest MSS. at the disposal of such workers. Lately we have been lucky in securing one of the finest collections of MSS. from Syed Subhanallah Saheb of Gorakhpur which contains old and rare MSS. on a variety of subjects. Thus, the Oriental Section provides an extensive ground for original work in any branch of Oriental studies, especially Muslim Philosophy, Theology, Astronomy, Medicine and Tasawwaf.

Then again we have got special funds offered by His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar to provide for those who would take up any literary works under the auspices of our University to arrive at a better understanding of different religions of India."

(3) The Allahabad University, Allahabad.

" Herewith copies of letters from the Heads of Departments of (1) Sanskrit and (2) Arabic and Persian, furnishing the information asked for in your letter:—

(1) SANSKRIT.—The Sanskrit Department (including the ancient History Section) of the University of Allahabad possesses facilities for advanced studies and research in respect of Scholarships, Libraries and special staff in the following subjects:—

- i. Archæology including Epigraphy, Numismatics, Architecture, Sculpture and Fine Arts;
- ii. Social and Constitutional histories of Ancient India;
- iii. Vedic Literature;
- iv. Philosophy, and
- v. Mimamsa.

(2) ARABIC AND PERSIAN:

i. LIBRARY: The Arabic and Persian section of the University Library has a stock of about three thousand books, which may be said to be fairly representative of all branches of knowledge. There are about fifteen journals dealing with Oriental studies, and about twenty catalogues of Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and printed books contained in the different libraries of the world. Besides, there are quite a good number of works in the sections of History, Travels, Philosophy, Religion, Philology, and General Reference Books that may be used with advantage by the Research students in Arabic and Persian.

ii. MANUSCRIPTS: The number of Manuscripts relative particularly to the Arabic and Persian section may be said to be nil. There are no doubt some MSS. in the history section. But they can by no means be regarded as being of great help to the student in Arabic and Persian.

iii. FELLOWSHIPS: There is only one Research Scholarship available at present for Arabic and Persian. So far we had had only two Research scholars, one in Arabic, who worked on Sufism in India, and the other in Persian, who made a study of the Persian Poetry in Emperor Akbar's time. The present Arabic Research Scholar having resigned his Scholarship, we have yet to fill up the vacancy thus created.

iv. SPECIAL STAFF: There is no Special staff for guiding and directing research work in Arabic and Persian.

v. BRANCHES OF STUDY: No particular branch of study is being pursued at present. This is mainly due to the fact that the library cannot yet be said to be stocked with sufficient number of books and Manuscripts, particularly Reference books and European editions of Arabic and Persian works. We are trying to procure them by and by, for it seems rather difficult to expect that with the amount of the annual grant at present ear-marked for the Arabic and Persian Section we can hope for any rapid growth of the

Library. But we do hope that it will not take us long before we are in a position to take particular branches of study. The Allahabad Public Library and the libraries of some of the old Dairas in Allahabad may prove of some help to the students; but they can by no means be depended upon."

(4) The Andhra University, Bezwada.

" Herewith an extract from the letter of the Principal, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, giving particulars on the questions raised in your letter:—

'Facilities for advanced Oriental studies and research are available in Vizianagram. (1) Existence of learned men anxious to widen the bounds of knowledge and (2) Libraries constitute chief things.

With regard to the second, there are four libraries in Vizianagram. Three of them belong to the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

(1) The Fort Library consisting of about 8,400 volumes including manuscripts.
(2) The Library belonging to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College consisting of more than 4,000 volumes including manuscripts.
(3) The Library belonging to the Maharaja's English College consisting of about 15,000 volumes.
(4) The Municipal Library.

There are some very learned men in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College as well as the Maharaja's English College. Some of the members of the staff in the Sanskrit College have been carrying on research work. The Principal is engaged in a comparative study of Hindu Dharmasastras. The Vice-Principal is carrying on research in connection with Prakrit languages. He has edited the *Desinamamala* of Hemachandra for the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series.' "

(5) The Benares Hindu University, Benares.

" Herewith a brief statement showing the facilities for advanced Oriental Studies and research at the Benares Hindu University :—

I. PRELIMINARY.

The Benares Hindu University constituted at the time of its inception a Faculty of Oriental Learning, the objects of which are :—

'(a) the promotion of the study of, and researches in, the languages, learning and sciences of Ancient India and the diffusion and preservation of important works therein;

(b) the enrichment of the modern languages of India and the promotion of their study; and

(c) the promotion of the study of, and research in, such other languages of the East as the Senate may, from time to time, recommend.'

It has for the present undertaken work to secure objects (a) and (b) and has instituted four examinations: the Pravesika, Madhyama, Sastri and Sastracharya. The last represents the stage of advanced studies and research in Oriental subjects.

II. SUBJECTS FOR ADVANCED STUDY.

Provisions have been made for the teaching of the following subjects: (1) Samskrit Grammar and Philology, (2) Samskrit Literature, (3) A further course in the Vedas and Vedic Samskrit, (4) Indian Philosophy, (5) Hindu Law and Jurisprudence, (6) Hindu Astronomy and Mathematics, (7) History, Paleography and Epigraphy, (8) Pali and Prakrit, (9) The Ayurvedic System of Medicine. We have teachers of established reputation to teach the subjects mentioned above in the Oriental College, the College of Theology, and the Samskrit and Ancient Indian History and Culture Departments of the Arts College.

III. LIBRARY.

The Oriental Section of the University Library is quite rich. We acquired six years ago a valuable collection of books on orientalia through the generosity of Seth Roormal Goenka of Calcutta, which now forms the Goenka Section of the Library and through Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who ear-marked a portion of the handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 for Samskrit and Hindi Books. Our manuscript library is still in a nebulous condition. But students engaged in research work may consult manuscripts at the Saraswati Bhawan Library of the Government Samskrit College, Benares, which they are allowed to do through the kindness of the Librarian.

IV. AYURVEDIC STUDIES.

The Ayurvedic College of the Benares Hindu University has been recognised by the U. P. Government as the centre of higher Ayurvedic studies and an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for it.

It is proposed to start a special Ayurvedic Faculty. This Faculty will not only promote the advanced and critical study of, and research in, the Ayurvedic system of medicine but will also offer facilities for clinical instruction to students on modern lines.

V. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

The University awards 20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each for Acharya students. It used to offer two fellowships of the monthly value of Rs. 75 each but these have been stopped at present on account of financial difficulties.

VI. FACILITIES FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The method of work in the Faculty of Oriental Learning is more or less indigenous although an attempt to introduce

the critical method of modern scholarship has been made. A historical study of the different Sastras has been made compulsory and is tested by a special paper on the subject. We have facilities for the critical study of oriental subjects in the Faculty of Arts, where advanced students get considerable assistance from the Departments of Samskrit, Pali and Prakrit and Ancient Indian History and Culture. The study of the Ancient Indian History and Culture has been made particularly comprehensive by including the following branches: (1) History of Ancient India from the earliest times to 1100 A.D.: 2 papers; (2) Religion and Philosophy—Brahmana, Jain and Bauddha: 2 papers; (3) Samskrit Literature: 1 paper; (4) Poetics, Dramaturgy, Arts and Science: 1 paper; (5) Law and Sociology: 1 paper; (6) Administration and Politics: 1 paper.

VII. ADVANCED STUDY AND RESEARCH IN HINDI.

Since we introduced Hindi as an optional subject for the B.A. Degree Examination and as an independent subject for the M.A., a great impetus has been given to the critical, historical and comparative study of the subject. In addition to the Hindi Section of the University Library which contains a rich collection of works, advanced students and research scholars have easy access to the books and manuscripts of the local Nagari Pracharini Sabha."

(6) The Bombay University, Bombay.

"Herewith in original replies from the following affiliated Colleges with reference to your letter of the 9th September, 1927, a copy of which was forwarded by direction of the Syndicate to the Heads of all affiliated Colleges:—

St. Xavier's College, Bombay.—"In this College, Post-graduate teaching is carried on in Sanskrit and Indian

History. Fathers Zimmermann and Heras are well-known workers in Sanskrit and Indian History respectively. The libraries for Sanskrit and Indian History are not badly stocked with the necessary literature. Research theses are being worked out by students preparing for the Bombay University degree."

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.—" As regards the advanced study of Sanskrit at the Deccan College, it may be mentioned that Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, Professor of Sanskrit at the college, regularly conducts M.A. classes in Sanskrit (Rigveda, Vedanta, Comparative Philosophy, etc.) giving not less than 3 hours per week to the students. Mr. M. G. Shastri, Lecturer in Sanskrit, also gives instruction in Dharmashastra and Suddhadvaita philosophy, while the services of a qualified Shastri are available to the students for occasional reference and guidance. The library of the College is adequate for the needs of the students, and in the department of Vedic studies in particular, the College has recently opened a special collection of Vedic books got together in honour of the late B. G. Tilak, a past student of the College."

NEW POONA COLLEGE, POONA.—" The New Poona College, as such, possesses no *special* facilities for advanced Oriental Studies and Research in addition to the usual Library facilities and lectures delivered by Professors of Sanskrit and Marathi to students preparing for their M.A. degree either (1) by written examination or (2) by written examination and thesis.

Attached to the New Poona College, we have a separate institution, called 'The Mimamsa Vidyalaya' conducted under the auspices of the Society, the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, which conducts the New Poona College as well. In this Vidyalaya, we have a well-equipped Library on Mimamsa, Dharma-Shastras, and Vedic Literature. The Vidyalaya trains students in the study of Purva-mimamsa, theoretical and practical. In that place are performed the old sacrificial rites and Yagas, for purposes of demonstration.

All the implements required for these purposes are kept there and students wishing to take up the study of Mimamsa are trained by a Shastri and an Agnihotri, versed in Mimamsa.

Under the auspices of the Vidyalaya, a Hindu Law Research and Reform Society is also formed for the codification and improvement of Hindu Law. Its head-quarters are in the Vidyalaya Building, with branches in Central Provinces, and Bombay (proper)."

BARODA COLLEGE, BARODA.—"In this College, we have no special library, manuscripts, research fellowships or special staff available for advanced Oriental Studies and Research.

There is, however, a good collection of manuscripts in the State Libraries available for original work in Sanskrit and Gujarati, and also a good collection of printed books in Marathi in two Libraries in Baroda."

WILLINGDON COLLEGE, SANGLI.—"We have no facilities worth mentioning for advanced Oriental Studies and Research, whether in the shape of libraries, manuscripts or research fellowships."

KARNATAK COLLEGE, DHARWAR.—"There are no facilities for such work. A Museum of Antiquities for the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts is, with the sanction of Government, to be located in the College and in future this may prove of use to research students in certain branches of Sanskrit, Kanarese and Indian History. It will take some time to build up this Museum and to gather together a large number of specimens of carved stones, Virgals, manuscripts, coins, etc., but it is reasonable to suppose that in course of time the Museum will develop along lines which will prove helpful to research students in certain fields."

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE, HYDERABAD-SIND.—"The College offers no facilities at present for advanced Oriental Studies or Research."

Elphinstone College.—Research work is being carried on in Philosophy under the able guidance of Mr. J. C. P. D'Andrade, M.A., LL.B.

Wilson College.—In the Sanskrit Department, there is a large collection of manuscripts on which research could be conducted. Professor Velankar has been working at the manuscripts of the B.B.R.A. Society for the last seven years. He has prepared a descriptive catalogue of these manuscripts, two volumes of which have already been published. He has also compiled a complete descriptive list of Jain Literature based on original sources in the form of Jain Manuscripts preserved in the private Bhandars by Jain community all over India. Professor Gadgil is carrying on research on the question of Village Administration in Ancient India and has already written an article on the subject in the Journal of the B.B.R.A. Society this year.

Gujarat College.—There are no special facilities. The professor of Sanskrit is doing grammarian work and is editing texts.

Rajaram College.—Research work can be carried on here regarding Indian History, especially regarding the Andhras, the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Yadavas, the Hoysalas, the Silharas and the Maratha period. Already there are (i) the nucleus of a good library and (2) a Museum which possesses a good collection of various representative coins, some copper plates and other monuments of these periods, and inscriptions are scattered in or near about Kolhapur. The State in pursuit of their enlightened policy regarding the Lord Irwin Museum, are enacting "a Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act" and may shortly create a Department of Archæology for which they have already sanctioned a good sum.

The Rajaram College constitutes a very suitable centre where research work in Jain Philosophy and Religion may

be very appropriately undertaken. In fact, it must have been some such consideration that led to the endowment of Rs. 2,000 for a Scholarship to be called Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Jain Scholarship at this College.

Samaldas College.—There are facilities for research work in Ancient Indian History. Besides a good college library, the Barton Library and Museum contains some very good material bearing on the Gupta period.

M.T.B. Arts College, Surat.—The facilities at present existing are the various Surat Libraries and a mass of Manuscript and other materials that is known to exist in private hands here. Research could certainly be carried on here in local and Gujarat History.

H.P.T. Arts College, Nasik.—The splendid library of the late Professor S. R. Bhandarkar and the large collection of Sanskrit books and manuscripts of the late Mr. Jatashankar Jayakrishna afford a very good facility for carrying on such work in Sanskrit and History. In addition to this, it is possible to collect historical and genealogical information from the very old records carefully preserved by the Nasik priests. As Nasik was once a seat of Sanskrit learning, it is possible to secure very old Sanskrit manuscripts, literary and philosophical, which will afford a large field for research work in Sanskrit. Since a very large jail has been opened at Nasik, it has been quite easy to collect statistics for research work in Criminology, a branch of Sociology; indigenous industries thriving for a long time in this District such as the industry of brass pots in Nasik and that of silk cloth in Yeola will also afford good scope for economic research and research in rural Sociology and economics. Research work in Marathi also can be carried on fruitfully because Nasik can claim a very old hierarchy of Marathi poets and original writers.

(7) The Calcutta University, Calcutta.

In 1912, a Chair for carrying on research in the domain of Ancient Indian History and Culture was established in this University. The Chair was designated the Carmichael Professorship of Ancient Indian History and Culture and the salary attached to it was Rs. 12,000 per annum. The present occupant of the Chair is Prof. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.A., D.Sc., M.L.C.

A Chair of Indian Fine Arts, named Bageswari Professorship of Indian Fine Arts, to be maintained out of the funds placed at the disposal of the University by the late Kumar Guruprasad Singh of Khaira, was established in 1921. Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, C.I.E., D.Litt., has been appointed the Professor.

The late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee placed at the disposal of the University in 1924 3 per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 40,000 with a view to establishing a lectureship to be called the "Kamala Lectureship," the Lecturer being required to deliver a course of not less than three lectures on some aspect of Indian life and thought, the subject to be treated from a comparative standpoint. The names of the Lecturers for the last four years and the subject of their lectures are given below :—

1924—

Dr. Annie Besant ...	Indian Ideals of (i) Education, (ii) Philosophy and Religion and (iii) Arts.

1925—

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.	The Rights and Duties of the Indian Citizen.
Mahamahopadhyaya Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt.	The Philosophical Discipline.

1926—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu ...	Ideals of Indian Womanhood.

Out of the accumulated savings accruing from the sale-proceeds of the "Select Poems," the copyright of which was vested in the University by Mr. S. K. Lahiri for the annual award of two Gold Medals and the net annual balance of which amounted to an average of Rs. 5,000, the Senate, under Section 19, Chapter IV of the University Regulations, established a Research Fellowship in History of the Bengali Language and Literature to be maintained out of the income of the above Fund, supplemented by grant from the Fee Fund of the University, and named the Fellowship after the late Babu Ramtanu Lahiri.

The Fellow is to devote himself to the investigation of the History of Bengali Language and Literature from the earliest times and to deliver annually a course of 12 public lectures embodying the results of his investigation, the lectures being published by the University.

Prof. Dineschandra Sen, Rai Bahadur, D.Litt., has been the occupant of the post ever since its establishment in 1913. Three assistants attached to the Fellow have been carrying on researches in various branches of the literature under his direction.

Sreegopal Basumallik Fellowship.—The Fellow is appointed annually on a remuneration of Rs. 4,000 to deliver a course of 12 lectures in December on Vedanta Philosophy, dealing specially with the place occupied by the Vedanta in the philosophical system of the civilised world and its merits as compared with the Western School of Thought.

To encourage the study of Comparative Indian Law by persons belonging to the Adhyapak class of Bengal, the late Babu Jogendrachandra Ghosh, Member of the Senate, placed at the disposal of the University Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of establishing out of the annual income of the Fund a prize to be awarded to the writer of the best essay on the subject.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar, Sir Manindrachandra Nandi of Cossimbazar, provided funds at the disposal of this

University for publishing the text and translation of work on ancient Indian Mathematics and Astronomy so as to make it possible for Sanskrit works on these subjects to be rescued and made available to the learned world. Dr. G. Thibaut, who was appointed to prepare a scheme for giving effect to the proposal, died in 1914. Since then, Mr. P. L. Ganguli has been entrusted with the work.

Besides the above, there are arrangements in this University for Post-Graduate Teaching in the following Oriental subjects with Libraries containing original manuscripts in most cases :—

1. Indian Vernaculars.
2. Pali.
3. Persian.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. Ancient Indian History and Culture.

The Durbhanga Library and the Libraries attached to the Post-Graduate Classes contain a valuable collection of books and manuscripts dealing with Oriental subjects. There is also the Bengali Manuscripts Library attached to the Post-Graduate Department, details of which are given in the descriptive catalogue.

(8) The Dacca University, Dacca.

" Herewith a copy of a brief statement of the facilities for advanced Oriental Studies and Research available at the University of Dacca.

LIBRARY.

There is a fairly good collection of Oriental texts published in India and in Europe as well as critical works relating thereto, consisting of about 7,000 volumes. Up-to-date

publications of almost all Oriental institutions and societies are subscribed for, and the periodical literature on the subject (about 40 journals, etc.) is fairly representative. The Library is furnished not only with reference to the teaching of the subject in the University but also to help research students and teachers engaged in particular branches of Oriental study.

There is a pretty large number of books on Ancient Indian History including those on coins, architecture and sculpture. There are ample facilities for carrying on research in ancient and mediæval periods of Indian History. Quite recently a large number of books dealing with Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East has been added to the Library. A large number of original texts bearing on the history of Jainism and Buddhism is also included in the Library. The local Museum, which is closely associated with, though not a part of the University, contains specimens of sculpture and coins, specially of Bengal.

There is a fairly comprehensive and nice collection of Persian and Urdu books in the Library. The collection of books in Arabic is fairly good but not very comprehensive.

MANUSCRIPTS.

The collection of Sanskrit and Bengali manuscripts in the Library now numbers more than 10,000 individual manuscripts on a variety of subjects, all of which are collected in Bengal. There is a very rich collection of the epic and Purana manuscripts, and some of them are dated very early. Any scholar who wants to study the subject with thoroughness would be bound to utilise this valuable collection. In Kâtantra and Sârasvata Grammars, in Navya Nyaya, in Tantra and in Dharma Sastra (Bengal schools), the library now possesses a rich collection which cannot be ignored by any scholar interested in these subjects.

(For full particulars regarding the MSS. collection, reference may be made to the Reports of the MSS. Committee in the Annual Reports for 1925-26, 1926-27.)

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

No scholarship is reserved specially for the study of Oriental subjects, but the University awards 4 research studentships annually, each of the value of Rs. 75 a month, tenable for one year, but renewable on report of good work. There are at present one research scholar in the Department of Sanskrit and Bengali, and two in the Department of History. There is at present also one research scholar in the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, who has been awarded a research scholarship by the Government of Bengal. They are working on the following subjects:

Sanskrit and Bengali ...	(1) Development of Jaina Prakrit.
History	(1) Mediæval Dynasties of Northern India 600—1200 A.D.
	(2) Military system in Ancient India.
Arabic	(1) Arabic literature in India from the earliest times up to the sixteenth century.

SPECIAL STAFF AVAILABLE.

No special staff is deputed purely for this purpose, but some members of the staff have specialised in certain subjects and are actually engaged in research work themselves. Their help is always available, and every research student is placed under proper supervision. There are facilities for special study of the subjects enumerated above, as well as in Alamkâra, Kâvya and Epigraphy.

Adequate training can also be given in Ancient and Mahomedan periods of Indian History."

(9) The Delhi University, Delhi.

" Instruction is imparted up to the M.A. standard in the following subjects in the affiliated Colleges—

1. Sanskrit ... St. Stephen's College and Hindu College.
2. Arabic ... St. Stephen's College.
3. Persian ... St. Stephen's College and Hindu College.

Beyond this there is no provision for facilities for advanced oriental studies.

Research work in Sanskrit and Arabic has been done by the teachers in the respective Departments, but there are no special facilities for students.

The University has purchased in recent years a few old manuscripts in Persian."

(10) The Lucknow University, Lucknow.

As far as research in Sanskrit is concerned, it has to be remarked that much facility does not yet exist. To begin with, there are no manuscripts at all in the University nor even in the city of Lucknow. It is said that there are some in the province of Oudh, but we have not yet made even a beginning in acquiring them. As for printed books, we have no doubt made much progress in collecting together the important publications of texts and periodicals. There are now about 3,000 volumes on Sanskrit or on allied subjects. But there are still many periodicals of many years' standing of which the back numbers have to be purchased, if progress in research is to come In spite of these difficulties and in spite of the fact that all the three teachers have too much teaching work to be done, some research is going on in the department. There is no scholarship or fellowship for

research students in Sanskrit as such, but Sanskrit students, along with students in other subjects, are eligible for the three fellowships given every year in the Faculty of Arts. One such fellowship was given to a Sanskrit student in 1926 and he is now carrying on research in the Department.

The Lucknow University possesses many special advantages for research in Arabic and Persian Studies. The large number of private old libraries, rich in important and rare manuscripts, many important Madrasas and Ulamas of all-India reputation, are special features of Lucknow, not to be found anywhere else in India. The University is doing its best to equip the library with all the important modern works connected with these subjects. In the teaching staff of the University, there are two enthusiastic young scholars with high European training in research in Arabic and Persian, one of them possessing the unique qualification of being thoroughly educated according to the old oriental system as well as modern style.

All these combined together offer special facilities to the research students in Arabic and Persian in this University. But unfortunately at present there is not a single research student in Arabic in the University.

Being the centre of Moslem culture, Lucknow offers good opportunities on Islamic subjects. There are many orthodox Arabic and Persian Madrasas and every one of them has a decent library attached to it. The following are the most prominent and claim all-India reputation:

1. *Nadwatul Ulama.*—Originally meant for both Shias and Sunnis but now it is exclusively for Sunnis. It is very well equipped with a competent staff and a decent library.

2. *Sultan-ul-Madaris.*—Exclusively for Shias and is run by the Husainabad Trust of Lucknow. This is a first class institution with a good staff, hostel and library.

3. *Madrisatul Waizin.*—Exclusively for Shias and specialises in religious instructions. It has a good library of printed books.

4. *Madrisa-Firangi Mahal.*—Exclusive for Sunnis and possesses a good library of both printed works and manuscripts and specialises in religious instruction.

So far there is no co-operation between the Lucknow University and these indigenous madrasas. If an attempt is made to create co-operation between these two, surely Lucknow will beat all other places in India, in facilities for research work in Islamic topics.

Besides the libraries of the University and the local madrasas which very well supplement each other, the following private collection of manuscripts also are very valuable:

1. *Kutab Khana-i-Nasiriyya.*—A collection of over five thousand manuscripts collected by Maulana Nasir Husain and his father. Most of the manuscripts in this collection are of historical interest.

2. *Kutab Khana-i-Nadwa.*—This collection is also very valuable but unfortunately there is no organization, and even the organizers themselves are not well-acquainted with the collection.

3. *Collection of Late Maulana Abdul Hayy.*—It is a very valuable collection of Sunni religious works and contains some very rare works on Hadith.

The University Library is not very up-to-date in European publications, but there is not the least doubt that it is a workable collection.

Besides these Islamic Studies, Lucknow provides good materials on the History of Mediæval India, particularly the history or Oudh.

(11) The Madras University, Madras.

"Herewith a brief statement of the facilities for advanced Oriental Studies and Research available at this University:—

An Institute for the advancement of Research in Oriental Languages and Literatures has recently been established in

this University. The Institute comprises three sections, *viz.*, the Dravidian, the Sanskritic and the Islamic, under the direction and control of a Director, a Professor and a Senior Reader respectively with a number of Readers, Fellows and Research students attached to the various sections. The total strength of workers and students engaged in the Institute is fixed at 28. The members of the different sections have been recently appointed.

A scheme of special lectures on Dravidian Culture has been formulated; and six courses of lectures, on different elements of South Indian Culture were delivered during 1926-27 and similar courses will be arranged for annually.

The Institute, which commenced to function from 1st September, 1927, will presently determine the specific subjects for advanced study and research which each section will take up, and the particular lines of development along which it should proceed, keeping in view all the resources for higher study and research available in this Presidency and the adjacent Indian States.

Ample facilities exist for research: The Oriental Manuscripts Library, the University Library and the Madras Records Office have been placed at the disposal of the Institute for research work."

(12) The Mysore University, Mysore.

With a view to afford facilities for advanced Oriental studies and research in Ancient History of India in general and of Mysore in particular, the *Mysore Oriental Library* and the *Archæological Department* founded so far back as 1890 have been affiliated to the Mysore University. Besides, there are two Professorships—one in Indian History and the other in Cultural History and Archæology—and the auxiliary departments of Sanskrit, Persian and Kannada in the *Maharaja's College, Mysore.*

I. ORIENTAL LIBRARY, MYSORE.

The Library contains a very fine collection of printed books on Oriental subjects, especially Sanskrit, Kannada, Indian Philosophy and Indian History. There is also a good collection of rare Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts. New manuscripts are being collected, studied, edited and published by a highly qualified staff of Pandits in Sanskrit and Kannada directed by the Curator. The Library is invaluable for research students.

Books and manuscripts are lent to Professors and scholars for study and research at home and also for consultation in the Library. Transcriptions are also supplied to outsiders.

II. ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The department contains three sections—(1) Epigraphical, (2) Architectural and (3) Numismatic—and has an archæological museum containing copper-plate grants, coins and views of monuments and other archæological funds. Search for inscriptions, copper-plate grants and manuscripts is made by the Director of Archæological Researches and his assistants year after year.

Estampages of almost all the epigraphs so far discovered in the State are preserved in the Library and are available for reference and study.

This department is engaged in conducting research studies in Mysore Archæology, in the collection and publication of new epigraphs and coins, in excavating old sites and in preserving and studying ancient monuments and publishing monographs embodying the results of such studies. It has in its archives more than ten thousand impressions of inscriptions, a select library and a collection of coins. These collections and the Archæological Department which co-operates with the teaching staff in the Maharaja's College offer unique opportunities for research students.

III. THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE.

It is the premier Arts College of the University. All advanced teaching work is done in this College and its numerous departments.

(1) *The Sanskrit Department* trains students for the M.A. degree in Sanskrit language and literature with special courses in Veda, Darshana and Sahitya. Research students are accepted by this department. There is an excellent supply of books and manuscripts available in the Government Oriental Library. Many students take additional courses under the Pandit Professors in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College where teaching is done in the old style. Some of these Professors give special courses at the University.

(2) *The Kannada Department* teaches Kannada Language and Literature. The Kannada M.A. Courses are designed to give special training in comparative grammar and comparative literature, Sanskrit and Tamil or Telugu being subsidiary languages. Mysore offers the best facilities for conducting research work in the language, literature and culture of the Kannada country. The Oriental Library has one of the best collections of Kannada printed books and manuscripts existing and the Archæological Department has numerous Kannada inscriptions of different centuries.

(3) *In the Persian department*, Urdu, Persian and Arabic languages and literatures are taught. M.A. Classes in these subjects are expected to be opened shortly. It is intended to equip the libraries of the University sufficiently to facilitate research studies in these subjects.

(4) *The department of Philosophy* has courses in Indian Philosophy suitable for the M.A. standard. The University Library and the Oriental Library are very well supplied with books on Indian Philosophical subjects. Advanced teaching in the old style is conducted at the Maharaja's Sanskrit College. For directing Research work, the University possesses the unique advantage of having in its present Vice-

Chancellor, Dr. Sir Brajendranatha Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Kt., one of the greatest authorities on Indian Philosophy. He is always glad to meet all earnest students and guide them in their studies.

(5) *Indian History, Archæology and Culture.*—This Department offers two sets of courses for the M.A. standard. The first has Ancient and Modern Indian History and Indian Epigraphy with detailed study of special periods of Indian History, it being permissible to take these courses along with correlated subjects like Economics, Politics and European History. The second course is designed to train students to a high standard in Ancient Indian History and Culture and Indian Anthropology with specialisation in one of the following groups:—South Indian History and Culture with special reference to Karnataka History and Culture, Indian Archæology, Indian Social History, Indian Religious History, Indian Aesthetics and Indian Positive Sciences and Mathematics. Arrangements are being made to give practical training in Indian Anthropology and Archæology. Several research students have already worked in this department. The proximity of the Government Oriental Library and the Government Archæological Department has made available to research students the valuable resources of these institutions.

LIBRARIES.

The University Library has select books suitable for higher studies and possesses a very good supply of up-to-date periodical literature.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

In addition to the regular courses given at the Maharaja's College, courses of University lectures on Oriental subjects are delivered by distinguished visitors from foreign Universities or by Readers or Professors who have made a special study of some new subject. These courses, which are open

to all the members of the University, bring the Mysore University into intimate touch with other Universities both in India and outside.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Mysore University offers a number of research and post-graduate studentships of the value of Rs. 75 and Rs. 60 per month respectively, some of which are usually given to students of Oriental subjects. Holders of such scholarships work in Mysore under the direction of the Professors of the Maharaja's College, but special permission may be given for conducting the studies elsewhere.

PUBLICATION.

The University has a special fund intended to encourage publication of valuable works, and an editorial board is editing a biennial University Journal devoted to research. The University Magazine and the Mythic Society Journal of Bangalore also publish articles on Oriental subjects. The Karnataka Sangha of the Central College, Bangalore, publishes the "Prabuddha Karnataka," a high class quarterly devoted to Kannada literature and culture.

ALLIED NON-UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONS.

These are some institutions in Mysore, which, though not under the management of the University, could yet be utilised by University students in their study of Oriental subjects:

1. *The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore,* is a Government institution in which famous Pandit Professors give instruction in Sanskritic subjects. High standard courses are now given in Veda, Sahitya, Vyakarana, the three Vedanta Schools, Mimamsa, Nyaya-Vaiseshika, Agama and Jyotisha. Some scholarships are given to graduate

students who take these courses and work for the Mysore Government Vidvat Examinations. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore takes great interest in the work of this College. Recently he was pleased to present to the College, a valuable library of Sanskrit printed books and manuscripts which formerly belonged to the Palace. The College publishes a high class quarterly in the Sanskrit language.

2. *The Palace Music Department and Picture Gallery.*—Mysore is yet an important centre of Indian culture and especially of Indian Music. The Palace maintains expert musicians who are exponents of vocal and instrumental music both in the Karnataka and in the Hindustani styles. There is every opportunity for University students to learn Indian Music, both in theory and in practice. At the Jaganmohan Palace Chitrasala, His Highness the Maharaja has a select collection of Indian paintings of the old and the new Indian schools, which afford an interesting study.

3. *The College of Indian Medicine.*—The Government Ayurvedic College, which is being enlarged and reorganised, teaches the theory and practice of Indian Medicine.

4. *The Government Training College* has departments which train students in the old style for the Kannada Pandit examination and for the Maulvi examination in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT IN MYSORE.

After the fall of the South Indian Kingdoms before the East India Company, Mysore became the refuge of learned men in South India. Ever since, Mysore has been an important centre of South Indian culture, her Sanskrit and Kannada scholars and musicians being specially famous. After the University of Mysore was started, Western methods were introduced into the study of Oriental subjects and the Mysore University now offers very good scope for advanced study and research in these subjects.

(13) The Nagpur University, Nagpur.

"We offer no facilities for advanced Oriental studies and research either in the University or in any of our affiliated colleges."

(14) The Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan).

"The University has not as yet made actual provision for research in Oriental subjects by the institution of Degrees higher than the M.A., as the M.A. classes in these subjects have been opened only recently. The University has, however, made ample provision for advanced Oriental Studies by appointing highly qualified men as Professors of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, who are quite competent to guide research students in this work. The University Library contains a good collection of Arabic, Persian and Urdu books and MSS. The students and staff of the University have also access to the State Library which is exceptionally rich in rare Arabic and Persian books and MSS.

There are no research Fellowships as research work has not yet been formally organised in the University; but the matter is under the consideration of the authorities of the University, and it is hoped that due provision will be made in the near future."

(15) The Patna University, Patna.

"There are no such facilities at present. There is an endowment for a Readership in Hindi called Ramdin Readership. A Reader is to be appointed in alternate years and has to deliver in Patna a course of Original lectures not fewer than eight in number on convenient days after the commencement of the session in July."

(16) The Punjab University, Lahore.

1. " M.A. and Honours Teaching in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian are organised by the University with the co-operation of the affiliated colleges. In Sanskrit M.A., special emphasis is laid on the study of Veda, Comparative Philology, History of Sanskrit Literature, and Indian Epigraphy. Thus the syllabus is designed to introduce candidates to up-to-date methods of Oriental Research.

2. In the Oriental College, attached to the University, teaching on Traditional lines is also provided in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Panjabi. Similar teaching is provided for Sanskrit in S.D. College, Lahore.

3. The University maintains a Library, the Oriental Section of which has a fairly large collection of books (number 14,310). For some years, efforts have been made to collect MSS. At present, the University Library possesses :—

Sanskrit, Hindi, Panjabi, etc. ... MSS. 4,872
Persian, Arabic, Urdu, etc. ... MSS. 1,371

A descriptive catalogue of these is being prepared.

4. *University Research Studentship* : granted to students for higher research after passing the M.A. Examination. These Scholarships are ordinarily tenable for two years :—

Name of Scholarship.	Monthly value.	Subject.
The Alfred Patiala Research Studentship.	At Rs. 100 per mensem.	Any subject.
The Alexandra Research Studentship.	At Rs. 100 per mensem.	History.
The Mcleod-Kashmir Sanskrit Research Studentship.	At Rs. 100 per mensem.	Sanskrit.
The Mayo Patiala Research Studentship.	At Rs. 100 per mensem.	English, Arabic and Sanskrit.
The Mcleod-Panjab Arabic Studentship.	At Rs. 100 per mensem.	Arabic.

5. *University Staff:*

SANSKRIT.

1. A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A., C.I.E.,
   Dean of University Instruction, Lahore.
2. Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., D.Phil.,
   Asst. University Professor of Sanskrit.
3. Veda Vyasa, Esq., M.A.,
   University Lecturer in Epigraphy.
4. Dr. Banarsi Dass, M.A., Ph.D.
   (preparing a Dictionary of Panjabi Language).

PERSIAN.

1. Dr. Mohammad Iqbal, M.A., Ph.D.,
   University Professor.

ARABIC.

1. M. Mohammad Shaffi, M.A.,
   University Professor.

6. *D.A.V. College, Research Department:*

It was opened in 1917.

(a) Staff:—

1. Pt. Bhagwad Datt, B.A., Superintendent.
2. Hansraj, Scholar of Indian History.
3. Librarian and Research Assistant.
4. A Cataloguer.
5. A Shastri Copyist.

(b) The aim of the Research Department is to carry on higher research in Sanskrit and Indian History, special stress is laid on Vedic Literature and Ancient Indian History. The Department possesses a well-equipped Library known as Lal Chand Research Library. A special

feature of this Library is the collection of MSS. which at present number more than six thousand, especially strong in Vedic and Epic MSS. It also publishes a series of ancient Sanskrit Texts. So far eight books have been published by this department."

(17) The Rangoon University, Rangoon.

"Herewith a brief statement of the facilities for advanced Oriental studies and Research available at this University.

1. The following courses connected with advanced Oriental Studies and Research are in existence:—

(a) B.A. Degree (Honours) in Oriental Languages.

(b) M.A. Degree (Honours) in Oriental Languages.

(c) B.A. Degree (Honours) in History.

(d) M.A. Degree (Honours) in History.

The syllabus for these courses will be found in Chapter XIX of the University Calendar for 1927-28.

2. A Readership in Far Eastern History is about to be established by the University.

3. *Staff:*

(a) Professor Pe Maung Tin, the University Professor of Oriental Studies, and Lecturer in Oriental Studies, University College, specialises in Buddhist philosophy and law, and in early Burmese History.

(b) G. H. Luce, Esq., who has been recommended for the proposed appointment of Reader in Far Eastern History, particularly those relating to Burma.

(c) D. G. E. Hall, Esq., the University Professor of History, with Dr. A. Aspinall, Lecturer in History, Judson College, are specialising in the records of the British period of Burmese History.

(d) L. F. Taylor, Esq., I.E.S., is Research Lecturer in Indo-Chinese Ethnology and Linguistics, besides being the officer-in-charge of the Ethnographical Survey of Burma. A copy of the Questionnaire is attached (Annexure A).

Research Scholarships:

The University offers two research scholarships of Rs. 170 per mensem to students in Oriental Studies, especially with a view to encourage research work in the history and records of Burma. Tutorships in history at University College are usually given to promising research students.

Libraries and Manuscripts:

(1) THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: The University intends that its Library, which is to be built on the new University site, will contain in time as complete a collection as possible of copies of all inscriptions, manuscripts, books, etc., connected with Burma and her relation with other countries. When the new buildings are ready, the University will endeavour to take over from institutions mentioned below the materials already available for research in Oriental Studies. Until that time the University's collection of books relating to Oriental Studies are accommodated in the Library of University College, on whose staff most of the teachers in Oriental Studies have appointments.

(2) UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, which possesses:—

(a) a growing collection of Chinese books, relating to Burmese History;

(b) an increasing number of books in Tibetan and Buddhist Sanskrit concerning the relationship between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism;

(c) a collection of state and other documents which form the basis for research into the British period of Burmese History.

(3) The Burma Research Society Library, and the Bernard Free Library: The former contains a valuable collection of manuscripts and books for research work on Burmese History, Ethnology and Linguistics; the latter possesses the best collection in Burma of Pali and Talaing manuscripts. In practice, the activities of both the Burma Research Society and the Bernard Free Library are closely connected with University work, since their officials are, almost invariably, members of the staff of the University or of University College.

(4) Official Records in later Burmese History: It is hoped, that one of the results of the 10th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held in Rangoon in December, 1927, will be the establishment of a record department whose work in classifying and re-organising the available material in the hands of Government will assist historical research."

III. APPENDIX.

The Adyar Library, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

"This Library is one of the best collections for Religion, Occultism and such subjects and for Oriental Studies, in the matter of both printed books and manuscripts. There are well over 20,000 MSS. in Sanskrit, Pali and Tibetan. All facilities are being given to those who wish to do research work. The Director and the members of the Superior Staff are all good scholars in Sanskrit, and there is also facility for help in foreign languages. A number of adult students are carrying on studies of an advanced nature, under the auspices of the Brahmavidyasrama directed by its Principal Dr. J. H. Cousins. The Library is issuing a scholarly edition of the Upanishads along with a yet published commentary. The MSS. in Upanishads here are perhaps the best collection."

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

1. "A pamphlet containing the History and the facilities for advanced Research students that are available at the Institute is sent herewith.

2. The Institute has recently opened a centre for Post-graduate research work, where lectures are being arranged for the benefit of M.A. students for a nominal fee of Rs. 10 per term.

3. There are no research fellowships at present but negotiations are going on with the University regarding the same.

The following persons are delivering lectures during this term :—

1. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar,
   M.A., Ph.D. ... Comparative Philology.

2. Dr. V. G. Paranjpe, M.A., D.Litt. ... Pratisakhya.
3. Prof. R. D. Karmakar, M.A. ... Vedanta.
4. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D. ... Rgveda (for seniors only).

The Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh.

" The Indian Institute of Philosophy is a purely research Institute. Its chief object is to encourage persons who have already studied Western Philosophy to get a first-hand acquaintance with Indian thought in general and with Sankaracharya's Advaitic Philosophy in particular.

The Institute has quite an up-to-date library of philosophical books. It contains most of the latest writings of Western thinkers of eminence as well as a good number of classical books in Indian philosophy. New publications are sent for as soon as they are brought out, and every attempt is made to enable workers to get access to the best Indian and Western philosophical thought. There are practically no manuscripts. The object of the Institute is to encourage philosophical research and not any kind of oriental or historical study. Many of the Philosophical Journals of Europe and America published in English are also sent for.

The research is conducted by fellows selected from those who have passed M.A. in philosophy of some recognised Indian University and know Sanskrit. The fellows are at first appointed for one academic year only, the retention of their fellowship being dependent on the quality of their work. The fellows as a rule start with Rs. 100 only per mensem. Quarters are given free. There are only six such fellowships available.

The staff at present includes (1) one superintendent-in-charge who is an M.A. of the Bombay University, and has passed the examination of Cambridge University entitling him to the degree of M.Litt. (Master of Letters), (2) one professor who is double M.A. of the Calcutta University having passed that examination both in Philosophy and in Sanskrit. He has also made a good study of other branches of Indian thought in the original, (3) one Pandit who is quite well-versed in Nyaya and Vedanta.

Metaphysics, Logic, Indian Philosophy, Ethics and Philosophy of Religion are all studied at the Institute and facilities for doing research in them provided. These facilities include provision of books and advice of the staff."

IV. THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD, INDIA.

The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India was expressed by the Calcutta University Commission in their Report, and in 1921, acting on a resolution passed by the Congress of the Universities of the Empire, the Indian Delegates to the Congress passed a resolution recommending to the Universities of India that an Association or a Committee of Representatives of different Indian Universities be formed with the object of dealing with questions affecting their mutual and common interest. It was suggested in particular, that such an association, if formed, should go into the question of certain difficulties which might arise owing to the conditions of admission of students to certain courses and examinations of the Universities of the United Kingdom not being suited to the qualifications which students from Indian Universities could present. The Lytton Committee on Indian Students in England also hoped that the Indian University authorities would take steps at an early date to establish an Inter-University Board for the purpose of co-ordinating the courses of study in India and securing uniformity in their recognition abroad. The Indian Universities' Conference held at Simla, in May, 1924, passed a resolution unanimously recommending to the Universities that it was desirable that an Inter-University organization should be established. The functions assigned to it were the following:—

(i) To act as an Inter-University organization and Bureau of information;

(ii) To facilitate the exchange of professors;

(iii) To serve as an authorized channel of communication and facilitate co-ordination of University work;

(iv) To appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International Conferences on Higher Education;

(v) To assist Indian Universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;

(vi) To act as an Appointments' Bureau for Indian Universities;

(vii) To fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

A provisional Committee consisting of representatives of the Universities was also appointed to discuss ways and means and other preliminaries with regard to the formation of this Board. It prepared an estimate of probable expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,000 per annum, and suggested that each of the fifteen Universities then in existence in India should guarantee an annual contribution of a maximum amount of Rs. 1,600* for a term of three years with effect from 1st April, 1925, and that an advance payment of not less than Rs. 100 should be made by each University on 1st February, 1925, to meet certain preliminary expenses. Twelve Universities agreed to join the Board and made a preliminary contribution. Their representatives, with the exception of the delegate from Rangoon, met at Bombay in March, 1925, to consider the Agenda which had been prepared in this instance by the Education Department of the Government of India. The Agenda included questions relating to the future organisation and work of the Board, as well as a number of references made in advance to the Inter-University organization, by the Universities' Conference held at Simla. The first annual meeting was held at Delhi in February, 1926, the second annual meeting was held at Benares in March, 1927, and the third at Madras on 29th February, 1st and 2nd March, 1928.

* It has been found necessary to call for a contribution of Rs. 1,000 only from each constituent University.

The Calcutta University joined the Board in 1926 and the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow, as well as the newly-established Andhra University, joined in 1927-28. The Executive Council of the recently created Agra University, too, has passed a resolution agreeing to join the Board. With the affiliation of the Agra University, all the Universities in India will have joined the Board.

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P. SESHADRI,

Secretary, Inter-University Board, India.

BENARES:

1st April, 1928.